

1880. 1880.

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CLEANED AND READY FOR USE.

At TEASDEL'S.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON AND LEMON
PEEL, CANDIES, NUTS, Etc.,
PRICES, AS USUAL, ARE THE VERY LOWEST.

DRY GOODS.

FULL SUPPLY OF SHAWLS, HOODS, SCARFS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EVERY VARIETY, STYLE AND CLASS, BOUGHT
BEFORE THE RECENT ADVANCE, AND WILL
BE SOLD AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS', A FULL STOCK. ALSO

HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS.

A VISIT TO THIS IMMENSE STOCK WILL
AMPLY REPLY PURCHASERS.

STOVES.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD ARRIVED OF COOK-
ING AND HEATING STOVES,

At TEASDEL'S.

Clearance Sale!

L. & A. GOLDBERG'S

CLEARANCE SALE

Commences THIS DAY and will continue until

Our Entire Stock of Winter Clothing!

IS DISPOSED OF,

SPECIAL BARGAINS

ULSTERS,
OVERCOATS,
FINE DRESS SUITS,
FINE BUSINESS SUITS,
FINE HEAVY CASS. SUITS,
FINE CASSIMERE PANTS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

The above goods, in order

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING STOCK!

L. & A. GOLDBERG.

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STOVES. STOVES.

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.,

Have just received a full line of the celebrated

STEWART HEATERS, for Parlors, CLINTON CABINET RANGES in
Offices, Stores and Halls, great variety and of all sizes; the
The HARVARD FRANKLIN, the very best cooking outfit in the market.
Handsome Open Parlor Stove
CANNON, BOX and other HEATERS
for Kitchens, Offices, Bar Rooms,
and a complete assortment.

FURNACE WORK A SPECIALTY.

Having a well-appointed Shop we are prepared
to do all kinds of

TIN and SHEET IRON WORK with promptness
A Liberal Discount to Country Dealers.

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.

98 Main Street Salt Lake City.

TELEGRAPHIC

MAINE.

Smith Says He Will be Governor,
No Help Him.

But Chamberlain Refuses to
Retire at His Command.

Republicans Jubilant, and
Fusionists Becoming Dis-
heartened.

Everybody Wants Peace.

Boston, 16.—Augusta special to the
Herald: The whole aspect of affairs in
Maine has changed, and the hopes of a peaceable
solution of the dispute by the decision of
the supreme court are blown to the winds
by the action taken by fusionists to-
night. Soon after the points of the dis-
pute were received from Bangor, leading
fusionists had a consultation with Gov-
nor Smith and his staff, and before 10
o'clock the following order was issued:

STATE OF MAINE.

AN ACT TO REVOKE THE
ORDER ASSIGNING GENERAL JONAS L.
CHAMBERLAIN TO THE COMMAND OF THE
VOLUNTEER MILITIA, IS HEREBY REVOKED.

The special order, dated January 15, 1879,
directing General Chamberlain to pro-
tect public property and institutions of
the state, is hereby revoked. The com-
manding officers of all military organi-
zations accepted into the service of the state
are required to report to the commander-in-
chief.

(Signed) JOS. L. SMITH.

This order was taken to General Cham-
berlain by General Folsom and Black,
of the governor's staff, and the general
received it, and replied that he would re-
turn his answer in the morning.

Orders have been sent to commanding
officers in every military company in the
state, signed by Jos. L. Smith, announc-
ing that Chamberlain is relieved from his
command, and directing them to obey
no orders except from Smith. It is likely
that Smith will neglect no means to assert
his authority. Republicans will be as
little inclined to yield as their opposi-
tion. The position of General Chamberlain
is most unenviable. It is believed the affair
will terminate by noon to-morrow, but
in what manner it is impossible to predict.

Augusta, Me., 17.—General Cham-
berlain will pay no attention to the order of
Governor Smith taking away his com-
mand of the militia. He will remain in
the place assigned to him, he says, until a
governor is legally elected and qualified.
Democrats talk threateningly, and con-
demn the decision of the court.

Both branches of the legislature ad-
journed till Monday afternoon, 4
o'clock. Members then quietly re-
ported. It is the general opinion that
neither branch, as constituted, will ever
meet again. The debate in the senate
was for the submission to the decree of
the court. Smith has appointed the fol-
lowing staff: Adjutant-General, S. M. Sam-
uel; Inspector-General, Clark S.
Edwards; quartermaster-general, E. W.
French; surgeon-general, A. P. Piper;
judge advocate-general, Richard W.
Black; commissary-general, J. H.
Blood.

Gen. Chamberlain has issued the fol-
lowing order in response to that of Smith:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION,
Augusta, January 16.

Hon. J. L. Smith:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of a notice served on me this
evening by Messrs. Black and Blood,
representing themselves as your per-
sonal agents, to which purports to be your
order No. 2, adjutant-general's office,
relieving me from the command of the
militia of Maine and revoking special
order 45, which charged me with the
duty of protecting public property and
institutions of the state until a governor
should be duly qualified. The matter now
in issue involves the very question
whether you are governor or not, it must
be manifest to you that I should fail
in duty were I to surrender my
trust except on undoubted evidence
of your authority to demand it. If you
are the lawful governor, you can easily
relieve all embarrassment by affording
me an authoritative decision of the
court, to which I am and always have
been ready to yield prompt obedience,
I cannot but add that due courtesy
and custom of the service, to say
nothing of the grave complications of
the present situation, give me the right
to expect you will furnish proper evi-
dence of your authority. I have the honor
to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JONAS L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Major-General.

Boston, 17.—The Herald's Augusta
special says the police force on duty in
the state house has apparently not been
increased, but the opening of the doors
of the room on the second floor used for
the headquarters reveal the fact that it is
full of troops looking men wearing
Chinese. General Chamberlain's staff is
all on duty and Mayor Nash is present
all the morning. The mayor regards
Governor Smith's order as a humorous
exhibition of rhetoric. What can he do
asked the mayor, and answering himself
said, Smith has no authority which any-
body will respect. He has no support
from the supreme court. He can get no
aid from the militia or sheriffs. He does
not control the state treasury and what-
ever funds he may make come from private
sources. He has no arms and in fact it
may be said that he has no backing what-
ever of official character. If he attempts
to turn Chamberlain out of the state
house by force his force will be the force
of a mob and would have an exceedingly
warm reception here. When asked if he
believed there would be any breach of the
peace the mayor said: Certainly not on our
part, if any act of violence is committed
it must come from the other side. We
are here to preserve peace not to break it.
We have protested before both legisla-
tures in the peaceful occupation of the legisla-
tive hall, and propose to interfere in no
manner so long as they do not resort to
violence.

Both houses met at 9, according to ad-
journment, and after reading the journals
looked recess until 11. It is doubtful if a
quorum is present in the house. At least
two members have gone home and several
have not put in an appearance in the hall.
It is understood that the fusionists have
telegraphed for the militia to Governor
Butler, Hon. Bradbury and other well-
known lawyers, to effect the opinion of
the supreme court, and expect them to
appear to lay before the members of their
legislature upon reassembling on Tues-
day next. Fusionists are quiet and will
not talk much. There is a report that
the latter will endeavor to compromise,
but it is of doubtful authority. Some
fusionists have certainly weakened. At
least two members of the house said they
would not resist the decision of the su-
preme court, and the remarks of the sen-
ator from Ansonia, yesterday, indicate that
some oppositionists are crowded with
men, mostly republicans, who have come
here from Bangor, Waterville, Bath and
other large cities, ready to take a hand in
case of necessity.

At the end of the recess in the house,
Cushman, of Sherman, made a speech
recommending an application to Con-
gress for aid, in repelling the attempts
under the decision of the supreme court
to drive this body from the state house.
George F. Hill, of Corinthia, said we
stand to-day in a very critical condi-
tion. The clergy, money power and
court were against us. He believed
some measures should be adopted for the
submission of further questions to the
court, giving a fair statement of the case
and hoped some members would suggest
means whereby this might be effected.
He noticed that several members who
yesterday expressed their willingness to
shed their last drop of blood in defend-
ing our rights were absent to-day, (applause
and laughter), but he believed there were
enough men enough left to treat this
question with the attention it gravely
deserved.

Ingalls, of Wiscasset, offered a
joint order for the appointment of a
committee of five to be joined by such
as the senate may see fit to take into

consideration the situation of affairs, and report to the house the best method of proceeding.

The supreme court had de-
cided on not questions submitted by an-
other and irregular body, that this body
was not legally constituted. He thought
a statement of the case might be sub-
mitted. We want peace, but we want
our rights. Let us consult together at
noon knowing our rights and determined
to maintain them.

Knowl's, of Naples, said he believed
the decision of the court was a partisan
one, but he did not want to resist by
force. There were other and peaceable
means to be taken.

Benner, of Waldoboro, said his posi-
tion was the same as Hill's, and he
heartily endorsed his remarks.

Bradbury, of Norway, said we were
here legally and lawfully, but were in
perilous times, and should act with cau-
tion. The house of the state should be
man to submit to the inevitable. If the
court has been used as an instrument to
deprive us of our rights, it is a crime not
for us to stand as honest men. Revolu-
tion has come by the action of the court.
Against that court we have no appeal,
and the house of the state is still left to us.
To that we must appeal. He heartily
endorsed the proposed order, and hoped
it would pass.

Robinson, of Thomaston, also favored
the passage of this order.

Cushman, of Sherman, still advocated a
resort to Congress.

Perry, of Camden, favored the order in
a speech of some length. Perry's speech
was greeted with applause mingled with
hisses, from the rear of the hall.

Bradbury, of Norway, protested
against the order, and said that he would
not support the proposed order, and hoped
it would pass.

In the senate an amendment to the
order limiting the committee to members
of the house, and leaving the senate to
be independent, was adopted.

The order, as amended, was passed, and
the speaker appointed Ingalls, of Wiscasset,
Robinson, of Thomaston, Wilson, of
Orono, Whitman, of Harrison, and Hill,
of Exeter, members of the committee.

Notice was given that this committee
would meet at 12 o'clock to-day, and im-
mediately after the house adjourned.

Both houses then met in joint conven-
tion, and the oath of office was adminis-
tered to Chamberlain, Print and Whit-
comb, counselors elect.

In the senate an order for the appoint-
ment of a committee of five to take into
consideration the state of affairs exist-
ing, and to report as early as possible on some
course of procedure to be adopted, was
adopted.

The president pro tem, appointed as the
committee, Senators Folsom, of Penobscot,
Thompson, of Knox; Parlin, of
Somerset; Strickland, of Arundel; and
Rankins, of Oxford.

At 11:30 republicans in caucus in Gran-
ville Hall made the following nominations
for state officers: Secretary of state, Sam-
uel J. Chamberlain; state treasurer, J. W.
Fogler; attorney general, B. B.
Cleaves; adjutant-general, S. J. Galis;

The Journal's Augusta special says: J.
V. Lynch, captain of the Montgomery
Guard, in reply to General Cham-
berlain's circular to company commanders,
telegraphed him that he should obey his
orders until a decision of the court was
given. Every company except Old Town
company say the same.

The Herald's Saco special says: Ex-
Secretary of State, Gov. Briggs, arrived
from Augusta on Sunday morning, and
states that J. L. Smith declares, "I have
been chosen governor, and by God I'll
be governor." He is surrounded by a
large force of militia, and is being
laughed at the decision of the supreme
court, and say they will support Smith
in whatever he may do. On the other
hand republicans are less resolute to
adhere to any act to what they say is the
right side of the law. There is no mis-
take in the fact that deep and bitter
feeling are being engendered, and it is
no news what an hour may bring forth.

Repeated declarations of fusionists in
authority that their government will re-
move in case of fighting to this city,
where public officers will protect them,
caused also much interest here.

The Herald's Augusta special says:
The republican house was called to order
at 2:30 by speaker Weeks, and prayer
was offered. Representatives in a
packed with members, every seat of space
surrounding the seats being occupied by
standing men while the galleries were a
solid mass of human beings. The taking
of passes at the outer doors was aban-
doned at this time, police being re-
moved to the foot of the staircase and
the doors of the house. Just as prayer
was ended Blake came upon the floor of
the house and was received with the ut-
most enthusiasm, men getting upon their
chairs and desks and waving hats and
handkerchiefs, while they rent the air with
cheers and shouts. Business was entirely
suspended for a few minutes, and it was
some time before anything like order
could be restored. Lot Morrill, an En-
glish male followed Blake and received a
greeting scarcely less cordial though not
so loud. Republican members were all
present with few exceptions. Knowl's,
of Bradford, and Cushman, of Edinburg,
fusion members, came in and took the
seats they had occupied in the first house
and were greeted with applause.

The reading of the house journal being cor-
cluded, on motion, the speaker appointed
fourteen members with such of the senate
as may join, a committee to investigate the
alleged conspiracy of the fusionists to
violate, Knowl's, of Bradford, wished to
be excused, and Cutler, of Bangor, was
appointed in his place. The rules of last
year were read.

Befford, 17.—There is much excite-
ment in this city over an alleged attempt
to remove the army from the arsenal to
the republican headquarters, without
authority, and the counter charge that
fusionists intend to obstruct the arms.
The excitement is groundless, as neither
party intends to remove the arms, but
prevent others from doing so, if a re-
moval should be attempted.

Russia's War Preparations.

Vienna, 16.—Notwithstanding all
peaceful professions of Russia, she is
secretly continuing her preparations for
war. The Russian government has been
directed by the war office to prepare as
many breech-loading rifles as possible,
therefore 70,000 will be manufactured
at Sestroretsk, 80,000 at Izhevsk and 500,000 abroad. A very
trustworthy correspondent, who has just
visited all the large towns in Russia
and Poland, on his way via Warsaw, Vilna
and Torgu, writes that not only all the
larger towns in that district but also
smaller ones are being fortified, and that
small garrisons or none at all, are now
crowded by troops of all arms. This is
done by the army for the sake of making
lying west of Warsaw on the route from
Czestochowa to Vilna and Danaburg.

In the three governments bordering upon
Germany and Austria, viz. Warsaw, Vilna
and Kieff, are quartered nineteen
solid, first-class divisions, besides a
great force of fully equipped batteries
and they are being increased by fresh
arrivals.

London, 17.—A St. Petersburg cor-
respondent commenting upon the reported
Russian armament says some of his
American friends who have been there
for weeks past on business connected with
the war department have been told that
not a single rifle would be ordered from
abroad.

Explosions.

Winnipeg, 16.—A dispatch from
Prince Arthur's Landing announces the
explosion, to-day, of the District Powder
and Nitro-glycerine Works, situated a
mile from the town. No one was killed,
but every building in the town was more
or less damaged. It is believed to have
been incendiary.

New York, 17.—An explosion, yester-
day, on the steamer Greece, as she lay
in her dock at Hoboken, supposed to
have been caused by the lighting of a
coal gas when the hatches were opened,
killed two passengers, and wounded a
custom house officer and several sailors
and longshoremen—eight in all.

Last Year's Failures.

New York, 17.—The mercantile fail-
ures for 1879 were 6,638 in number, com-
pared with 10,478 in 1878. In the amount
of liabilities the decrease is marked. In
1878 the indebtedness due by persons
who failed was \$20,000,000, while in 1879
the liabilities were \$16,000,000.

John Bigelow and President Barnard,
of Columbia College, are both taking
active interest in mining enterprises.

Bigelow starts for Nevada this evening
on a trip undertaken partly for mining
speculation.

The Financial Chronicle, of to-day,
referring to Dun & Barlow's exhibit of
business failures during the past year
says: Fully half failed within the first
quarter of 1879. It also shows that the
only city in the United States separately
mentioned was San Francisco. Boston shows
170 failures during the year against 325
in New York, 519 against 800 in
Philadelphia, 159 against 257, Cincinnati,
74 against 216; Chicago, 83 against 302;

St. Louis, 17.—Another tally sheet of
failures during the past year, 1879, is
published. The "statement" also shows
that in the six cities first named
liabilities amounted to only one-
quarter of the previous year's total, while
in San Francisco the liabilities increased
over last year about 16 per cent, being
\$6,741,181. Another tally sheet shows that
while in all the remainder of the country
only one in every 110 in business failed,
there was in California, (we have not the
figures to give San Francisco by itself)
one failure in every thirty-six in business,
and the Pacific states and territories,
which total 1,200,000 square miles, and
for their property, one failure in every
sixty-one in business. The Chronicle
draws the following moral from the above:
During the past two years Cal-
ifornia has been attempting to put fetters
around capital, being in a state of depre-
ssion, and people have been attempting by
legislation, which will deprive capital of
its natural earnings, to force prosperity.
Do we not, in these statements of failures,
plainly written the results of this mis-
management? Cannot our legislators heed
the lesson thus taught?

Foreign Miscellany.

Berlin, 16.—Bismarck is much im-
proved in health.

The shares of the Saxonian Company
have been subscribed nearly twice over.

Berlin, 17.—Count De St. Vallier,
French minister in Vienna, is proposed to
Paris to participate in the deliberations of
the senate. He will decide during his
attendance there whether he will return
to Berlin.

The chief editor of the nihilist news-
paper has been arrested in St. Peters-
burg.

Rome, 16.—La Liberta believes it is
in position to assert that an agreement has
been reached between Germany and the
Austrians.

Rome, 17.—Quarantine has been ordered
against vessels from Venezuela and Co-
lombia, in consequence of yellow fever.
Latter morning of the cabinet council will
be held to-day.

Porto Ponzano has issued a fresh citi-
zen's arrest warrant against Macdonald,
of St. Albans Church, London, in view of
his alleged participation in the attempt to
deprive him of his benefice.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of
England balances, to-day, £20,000.

Paris, 17.—Jules Favre, statesman and
senator, is dangerously ill.

The ministerial programme read in the
Chamber, yesterday, was received some-
what coldly in the senate by the left cen-
tre, while the pure and advanced left ap-
peared to be in complete agreement with
the programme, and also the close of
the programme. The galleries of the
senate were only half full. In the Cham-
ber of Deputies the programme was
greeted with sufficient favor to reassure
friends of the cabinet.

The Fire Record.

Boston, 16.—Capen & Sprague's River
side Oil Works, East Boston, with
200,000 gallons of kerosene, all in tin
cannies, records and accounts, etc., were
destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$80,-
000; insurance, \$20,000.

New York, 16.—A fire was discovered
to-night in the five-story building No.
260, Broadway, which was a new and
alarming proportions. The building had
a fronting of twenty five feet on Broad-
way and extended through to Prospect
street, a distance of nearly 100 feet. The
first floor was occupied by Abram Kauf-
man, importer of pictures and picture
frames. The four stories above were oc-
cupied by J. P. Andrews & Co., manu-
facturers of shirts and gentlemen's fur-
nishing goods. It is impossible at mid-
night to get any correct estimate of the
losses. Much of the interior of the large
building was soon burned away, but the
roof had not fallen and the walls stood
firm. The contents of the building were
either burned or ruined by water. Police
estimated Kaufman's loss at \$100,-
000. Andrews & Co., \$50,000. The owner
of the building is not known by the police.

Queer Peace.

Chicago, 17.—Inter-Ocean's special
correspondent from St. Louis, Mo., says
Carolina, says at a meeting of old soldier
planters at Mt. Pleasant, on January
10th, an organization was effected and
resolutions were unanimously adopted
expressing a desire for cordial, fraternal
union in the country and saying:

Resolved, That to effect this earnest
desire we nominate General U. S. Grant
and Senator Thomas Bayard as out-
standing beacons for president and vice-
president in the approaching presidential
election.

Resolved, That we send greetings of
peace and good will to all people through-
out the land, and invite them to rally and
organize themselves into "solid union"
clubs, nominate Grant, and let us become
one people indivisible.

More Telegraphs.

New York, 17.—It is stated that the
lines of the American Union Telegraph
Company will be opened early next
week, for general business. A contract
with the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-
pany, by which the telegraph company
has been admitted for a long term of
years to all telegraphic privileges of that
company, is now being completed. The
earnings of the lines established along
the railroad will be pooled with those of
independent lines of the railroad com-
pany. It is understood existing contracts
with the Western Union will be renewed
only on a similar basis.

Another Russian Defeat.

Berlin, 16.—It is stated upon the high-
est authority that news is received from
Persia announcing that the Russian
army, by Turcomans, in consequence
of which the Russians were compelled to
retreat, and in consequence of the loss of
their ships. Exact details are not yet
received.

Presidential Preferences.

Washington, 17.—The Post prints, to-
day, interviews with about seventy-five
democratic congressmen in favor of
Seymour's nomination by the democratic
convention. Many of the western demo-
crats declared a preference for Hendricks.

Starvation.

Dublin, 17.—A woman has died of
starvation in Kilkenny. There is an
inflow to Kilkenny of troops from dis-
tressed districts, and in consequence of
the insufficiency of the police numerous
burglaries are committed.

Dashes.

Chicago, 17.—The war among western
railroads over the Colorado business has
terminated, all participants agreeing to
restore rates and maintain them.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

ALL SIZES OF WINDOW GLASS,
BY BOTTOM FIGURE LAY-
ING, TAYLOR & CO.

INVALIDS

AND OTHERS SEEKING

HEALTH,

STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

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And others who suffer from Nervous and Physical
Debility, Loss of Manly Vigor, Premature Exhaustion,
and the many painful consequences of early in-
dulgence, are especially benefited by consulting this
Review.

The ELECTRIC REVIEW explains the complicated
disease known as "Nervous Debility," and points out
the "causes" of "Nervous Debility," and points out